TO-MORROW'S ISSUE

For to-morrow's issue up to 9 o'clock F. M. For list of branch offices in the various dis-tricts see TH1rdD PAGE.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Should be handed in at the main advertising office of THE DISPATCH, Fifth avenue, up to midnight.

Is Inserted By a Senatorial Committee En Route for Other Prisons.

OPEN, INTERESTING INOUIRY

Follows a Brief Spat in Which Robbins and Reporters Were Barred.

EX-KEEPERCURRY SWEARS

To Several Things Which, When Explained by Warden Wright, Are Not So Bad.

LIVELY SURPRISES LAST NIGHT.

When Mrs. Mair and Others Told of Some New Situations in the Prison Kaleidoscope.

MORE INQUIRY AT RIVERSIDE TO-DAY

The State Senate's visiting Appropriations Committee seemed somewhat surprised last night. Its members had spent the whole day at Riverside. There they had been confronted by ex-Keeper Curry's charges. In trying to sift the wheat from the chaff of a man with a motive they were kept busier than they had thought, Thus they decided to sift further, so that none could fairly charge that anything had been left undone when they should be finished. They met at the hotel last night. There they were confronted by some little surprises-nothing startling, however, as vet. In executive session afterward they resolved not to go away hastily. They will return to Riverside this morning.

The State Senate Appropriation Committee visited the Western Penitentiary vesterday-in fact they spent the day thereand subjected the books of the institution and the methods of doing business to a thorough scrutiny.

The committee consisted of Chairman Reyburn and Senators, J. P. Gobin, Mc-Aleer, Martin, Newmyer, George Handy Smith, A. H. Mylin, Watres, Stehman, Wilcon and Steele Senator Ed Robbins, who wants the penitentiary investigated, accompanied the party at the earnest request of Chairman Revburn.

The morning was taken up in visiting the different departments of the prison and chatting with the convicts. Atter dinner the committee adjourned to the parlors of Warden Wright, and the official fun began. George A. Kelly, President of the Board of Inspectors, and Inspectors Reed and Slagle

Under Newmyer's Objection.

Senator Newmyer, who had taken the place of Senator Rutan (who is sick), objected to the presence of Senator Robbins in the room, and the latter was forced to retire. In a few minutes out came George A. Kelly, Warden Wright, Inspectors Slagle and Reed and then the reporters. For a time it looked as if the committee would hold the investigation with closed doors. Senator Robbins was mad, and he talked

"You see how my bands are tied in this matter," he said. "Oh, if I was only on that committee! Wouldn't I make it hot? I came here at the request of Senator Reyburn. Now then, they ask me to prove my charges. It is not my business to investigate; that is the province of the committee. I only wanted to see fair play done, and I expected the committee would look into the evidence to be offered. I have in my pocket now a letter from a convict who can testify to certain things, if he is given any assurance that his time of 21/2 years that he has earned through good behavior will not be cut off. The convict writes that he can't afford to risk his chances for the mere sake of an investigation. He is anxious to get out, and he doesn't care what becomes of the penitentiary after that."

He Reconsidered It.

In the meantime Senator Newmyer with drew his objection, and the ejected persons were invited to step in. Frank Curry, a to bacconist, who had been a blockkeeper for seven years in the prison, took the stand and made 11 specific charges against the management of the institution. As he resigned his position four years ago, some of the Senators, while they listened attentively to his testimony, preferred to hear something of a more recent occurrence, and someone suggested that McPhillamy be sent for; but the point was not taken.

Curry's first charge was the cruel and bar barous treatment of Ed McGinnis, who was scalded by throwing tins of scalding water in his face and beating him with clubs. from the effects of which, it is alleged, he became insane and is now in Dixmont; second, cruel treatment of William Branthoover, who was "hung upby the wrists for

36 hours without food." Warden Wright responded to the charges by reading the records of these two convicts while in prison. He said he was soon convinced that McGinnis was insane. and that he was sure the "bull ring" had not been used for five or six years.

The third charge was "steaming prison ers in a close room until they were nearly suffocated." In answer to a cross-fire of questions from the Senstors, Mr. Curry said that one time about eight prisoners were put in a small room in which were six bath-

Rather Tough to Breathe. The windows were closed down, and the only air admitted was through a few angur holes. The steam was then turned on, and he believed the keepers tried to smother the men. He did not report the use; he could not say at whose orders the

ing process was done, and he never

knew why the men were punished. Subsequent proceedings were as follows: a Fourth charge—The carriage of the warden was repaired for \$86, when Mr. J. Fletcher Smith had put in a bid for \$75. He was asked to prove this, but the only way he could do it was by calling Mr. Smith. Curry complained that he was taken by surprise, and if he had

had any idea the investigation was to have been held, he would have had Mr. Smith pres-Fifth-"At different times Curry found whisky, cards, Police Gazettes, butter, eggs, revolvers and money ranging as high as \$30 in amount." To this charge he testified that, as keeper of "the block," he had often found the

keeper of "the block," he had often found the above mentioned articles, and reported them. Occasionally he had caught men playing cards. Once Warden Wright delivered a lecture to the prisoners and told them it was against the rules for convicts to keep such articles in their cells. The money and whisky came from the outside, since the men were examined when they came in. At the time it was reported that an instructor in the shoe department, under the employ of a contractor, brought in many of these things. A prisoner named Thompson was taken out of the line, and a dezen eggs were found in his pocket. The men were punished by putting them in dungroons. Prisoners had offered him money when he was green to carry out letters; but they never offered money to him to secure privileges. He thought the money came in "crooked." As to Drunken Keepers. Sixth-"He saw Thomas Davis and John

McVey, two keepers, drunk in and out of the prison." Mr. Curry testified that he saw them drunk at least six times during his experience arunk at least six times during his experience at the penitentiary. These men were called before the committee, and admitted that they had been laid off for drunkenness; but Lavis denied that he had ever been drunk while on duty. Davis was asked by Senator Reyburn if he had ever said that Warden Wright would have to take him hack because he knew certain things take him back, because he knew certain things that would injure the warden. To this he replied that certain persons, by making him drunk, had tried to get him to make such statements: but he never had. He then testified that there was a conspiracy on foot between two discharged keepers to trump up charges against Warden Wright for the purpose of injuring his reputation.

Seventh—"A system of favoritism prevails throughout the prison, whereby certain persons are granted commutation of time and relieved from duty." Mr. Curry testified that the prisoners had allotted tasks to do, and some of them refused to obey. Tom Waittaker was one of these. He positively refused to work, and remained in his cell. He knew of other cases, but he had forgotien the names. A record of each prisoner for good behavior is kept by the Warden and the deputies. Mr. Curry claimed that certain prisoners did about as they pleased, but their time was given at the end of the year, while others were punished for the slightest offense. Some had good times. The board decides at the end of the year as to how much commutation of time each prisoner is entitled. He said further that Ben Butler (colored) got drunk and chased a guard with a knife. Uncle Ben got behind a door to protect himself, and they had considerable trouble to overpower him and get the knife away. Butler is supposed to have gotten the whisky from one of the coal drivers. that would injure the warden. To this he re-

That Hospital Alcohol.

Warden Wright replied that Butler was a cook in the hospital, and had secured some of the alcohol. Curry answered that it was the duty of those in charge of the hospital to see that the prisoners didn't get at the whisky. Curry also testified that a loaded seven shooter revolver was found in Little Murray's cell, and that Warden Wright, assisted by Deputy Greaves, took it from him. The Warden stated that a cock fight had been Warden stated that a cock light had been raided, and the men were taken to the Central Station on board the Black Maria, used to transfer prisoners. A prominent river coal operator was in the crowd and he bad put his revolver under the cushion of the seat. Little Murray was taken to the penitentiary the next day on board the Maria and he found the revolver. It was returned to the riverman 24 hours after he lost it, the operator having reported his loss at once.

Mr. Curry claimed that Little Murray had the revolver in his cell a much longer time than that. He also charged that the "Little Dutch Doctor" had received his salary during hissuspension, and even after he was discharged. He testified further that Frank Barry was paid \$75 per month as boss painter for doing work which the prisoners formerly did.

The Senators were of opinion that this last matter was something that concerned the

matter was something that concerned the board only. Mr. George A. Kelly then questioned Curry Mr. George A. Kelly then questioned Curry and tried to show that he had resigned because he refused to obey orders. Curry answered that he had left his position of his own accord. Warden Wright ordered him to work in the tobacco factory and he refused to go because he couldn't stand the dust, and the Warden was inexorable. He claimed, however, that he had quit of his own accord.

Another Retiring Order. Senators Gobin and McAleer protested against Mr. Kelly's questions as irrelevant, and Senator Allen moved that the committee go into executive session. Again Senator Rob-

bins, the inspectors and reporters retired until they were invited back.

Senator Newmyer held that Kelly had a right to ask Curry questions: it showed the temper of the man. Senator Newmyer was not in evident good humor, and was continually moving to adjourn.
Senator McAleer asked Warden Wright if

Senator McAleer asked Warden Wright if the scalding process was still used.

"You mean hot water?" replied Wright. "It has not been used here for five years."

The committee next addressed itself to the finances of the institution. Mr. Kelly explained that the money was asked to complete the new wing. The last appropriation was for \$200,000. Senators Reyburn, Gobin and McAleer wanted to know how the contracts had been let; whether to the lowest bidder or at the discretion of the board. Mr. Kelly replied that the work was let to the lowest bidder. The books, contracts, bonds, etc., were then produced.

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After examing a bond for \$10,000 Senator Gobin said it wasn't worth a cent.

Senator Waters objected to the reading of the long contract in full, but Senator Newmer said "go on," and the clerk continued. The Senators wanted to know who Jones & Laughlins were, and if they had anything to do with the management of the prison.

Senator Gobin-Do any members of the board furnish the frison with goods?

Warden Wright-Not now. Until recently George A. Kelly furnished the drugs, at the earnest request of the other inspectors.

Mr. Kelly-I am a little sensitive on that point. Certain newspaners charge me with furnishing drugs to the amount of \$10,000 a year; but this is not true. I always objected to taking the contract; but the inspectors insusted that I had other partners, and, in justice to

g the contract; but the inspectors insisted I had other partners, and, in justice to I ought to take it, since my price was

Purely Economic Rensons. Mr. Slagle-Mr. Kelly's bids were always low

and we thought it was economical to buy from ·Reyburn to Slagle-Do you furnish the insti tution with light?

Revburn-Does Mr. McCutcheon furnish the Wright-No, sir. He makes hoop iron, and we don't use it. Senator Robbins to Wright-Did you ask Curry to return to his job?

Wright-To give him the benefit of the doubt, I did. I thought he was boyish and hot-

doubt, I did. I thought he was boyish and hotheaded, and I held his job a few days for him.

McAleer to Kelly—How dos you make purchases, by advertising for bids or individually in the market?

Kelly—We advertise for bids on meat. For other things we allow the Warden to go into the open market and buy.

Slagle—I can explain that. When I came here, two years ago, I looked into the system of buying. I found that by taking bids we could not buy as cheap as in the open market. We give the Warden power to buy, and we find that by this plan we can secure goods cheaper.

McAleer—How do you know they are cheaper? Do you ever compare the price paid with the market price?

Slagle—Sometimes.

Slagle—Sometimes.

McAleer—With a good warden, the plan would work all right?

Slagle—We examine the bills every month.

McAleer—Do you ever examine the goods and see that they are checked off?

Slagle—Sometimes; but the steward usually

does that.

McAleer-Well, all I have to say is that I don't like your plan of buying. The board should advertise for bids, through the public press.
Reyburn—Have you a contract for meat?
Wright—Yes; we pay \$5 35 per 100 pounds for salt meat and \$6 55 for cured meats.

Inspection and Weight. McAleer—Is the meat inspected every day?
Wright—The steward does that, and if the
meat is not what was ordered the driver has

to take it back.
McAleer—Who weighs goods delivered?
Wright—The engineer weighs the iron and
the steward looks afterthe food supplies.
Clerk Sawhill showed from the books that

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1889 .-- TWELVE PAGES. \$3,032 33 was paid to George A. Kelly for drugs

Mr. Watres wanted to know if separate ac-

amount.

Mr. Watres wanted to know if scuarate accounts are kept of the moneys received from counties and the State. Warden Wright answered that all the money was deposited in the First National Bank in the name of James McCutcheon. The warrants are signed by the President and Treasurer of the board and countersigned by himself.

Senators Gobin and McAleer questioned Clerk Sawhill closely about how the books in the mat factory are kept, and how the mats are shipped. Warden Wright said that every mat was marked, and they "kept tab" on every one of them. He was willing to swear that not a mat was ever given away, with the exception of the one on the doorstep of the Executive Mansion at Harrisburg. He thought it was impossible also to steal one, since they are all checked at the gate before they are sent ont.

Restrictions for Mrs. Mair.

Restrictions for Mrs. Mair.

Senator Reyburn—I am told that since the last investigation Mrs. Mair is not allowed to go through the prison without a guard. Kelly-She never was permitted before the

Wright-I used to allow her to go where she discovered three weeks ago that it was against the rules of the State Board of Charities, and we must obey the rules. She always had a list of special prisoners she wanted to see, and never went from cell to cell. Her work was giving the prisoners religious advice, and, out of delicacy, the steward in the hos-pital usually remained away from her. Senator Reyburn said afterward that he was anxious to probe all the charges against the

prison.

Senator McAleer said he had no interest on either side, but he was anxious to get at the truth. He was sure all the members on the committee felt as he did. He regretted that the time of the committee is so limited. However, Senators Reyburn, Mylin and himself have been appointed to investigate all the State Institutions, and they will have two years in which to do the work. They will report to the next Legislature.

LIVELY NIGHT SCENES.

The After Supper Session Brings Out a Great Amount of Information-Mrs. Mair's Liberties Restricted in the Prison Since

the Maharneke Investigation -She Quietly Rebukes a Senator-Mesars. Christy and Kelly Clash.

When the Senatorial Committee recon vened after supper at the Hotel Anderson, Warden Wright was asked to fill in the time until witnesses arrived by explaining to the committee just what the new appropriation will be used for. There are \$40,000 for the purchase of ground at Riverside, the bill for which has now been negatived by the Senate Appropriation Committee; \$120,-000 to finish the new south wing, which bill the House Committee has cut down to \$75,000; the larger amount would finish the building entire, or \$70,000 will put it in such shape that prisoners may be cared

Warden Wright said that if this wing is finished it will then be possible to classify prisoners, something that the laws of Pennsylvania have called for for 100 years, but which is impossible in one building. He would divide them up in three classes, the first class to wear striped clothes, the second class to wear commutation marks, and the third class to wear no stripes at all—the nearer they get to liberty the more they should be treated like liberated citizens, so as to fit them as liberated citizens.

The Salary List. In reply to questions Captain Wright stated that \$170,000 has already been appropriated for the south wing. If the additional \$120,000 is granted, he felt that he could give the promise of the board that the Egislature shall not be bothered again for money. The balance of the appropriations are for salaries and books for

Senator Revburn seemed inclined to think that convict labor should be used to better advantage here in the completion of construction convicts in Kansas.

Senator Gobin pushed an inquiry as to the disposition of the \$200,000 appropriated for the south wing two years ago. Captain Wright explained that only \$175,000 has thus far been eceived, of which an unexpended balance of \$3,030 remain. Many contracts, such as nails from Jones & Laughlins are still running, are not yet completed, therefore it is not yet known exactly how the appropriation account will

stand.

Asked about salaries, the warden gave the list as follows: Warden, C2,500 per annum, furnished house and maintenance; deputy warden, S1,500 and house; chaplain, S1,500 and room; physician, S1,200; clerk, S1,200.

Senator McAleer—Then the chaplain gets more than the physician.

The Warden—Because he gives his whole time to prison work. He is the cheapest officer the State gets. There are 47 guards and officers, including the hospital steward, who start in at \$50 a month, increasing gradually

Mrs. Mair's Fresh Disclosures. Mrs. Mair, Mrs. Dr. Swift and Mrs. Holden now appeared under the escort of B. C. Christy, Esq., their counsel. They were heard at once. Mrs. Mair stated that she is one of the visiting members of the State Board of Charities, and had been calling at the Western Penitentiary for seven years. She had always had entrance there unfil lately, when she did not feel that she was welcome by officials.

not feel that she was welcome by officials.

Mr. Christy—Did you have free access to the different parts of the prison after the Maharneke investigation? If not, what parts were you excluded from?

Mrs. Mair—We were told it was not customary for ladies to visit the shops of the prison without a guard going with us. This was four or five weeks ago. The warden informed me that the law regarding visitors had been misunderstood, and he said it meant distinctly that guards must accompany visitors. I was not to go to the library, he said. I could see it from the rotunda. I was not to distribute lemons, books, etc. Officers would do all that. He showed me, two weeks ago, a book of rules, dated 1884, about visitors. I was anxious to know whether the gnard was to watch what prisoners, said to me, or to protect me.

Mr. Christy—Was it protection or espionage: Mrs. Mair—It was 'very strict guarding indeed.
Mr. Christy—Was any attempt made to stop prisoners from talking to you?

A Complaint Intercepted. Mr. Mair-Not until about a week ago Then a certain official stopped a certain pris mer from talking to me. I prefer not to give

The Senate Committee insisted upon name being given. Mrs. Mair-It was Mr. Greaves who stopped the prisoner. He is next to the deputy warden Mr. Christy-Had you any connection with

Mrs. Mair-Nothing whatever. Mrs. Mair—Nothing whatever.

Mr. Christy—Had you any knowledge of McPhillamy, a prisoner, or of a letter he is said to
have sent out of prison?

Mrs. Mair—No knowledge whatever.

Mr. Christy—Did you ever carry letters or receive letters from any prisoner?

Mrs. Maier—No, sir, unless it was some simple recognite from a prisoner to visit, bit setters.

Mrs. Mater—No, air, unless it was some sim-ple request from a prisoner to visit his wife or mother.

Senator Newmyer—How did you get mixed up with this affair.

Mr. Christy—It's time enough to explain that when Mrs. Maier is accused of being mixed up in it.

in it.

Senator Newmyer—Now, Christy, I know what I am talking about.

Mr. Christy made some further objection, when Mr. Newmyer intimated that Christy had no right to lay down a line of procedure for this committee.

Then Mrs. Maier explained how she had heard of McPhillamy's attempt to escape through a letter handed hex by another party, and how an interview she had with him later confirmed this and brought to her personally for the only time McPhillamy himself and his talk about Maharaeke getting money from him.

She Was Expensive. Senator McAlcer-In your visits to the insti-Mrs. Maier-I felt that with the exception of

the hospital things were going along smoothly. Senator McAleer—Did you ever suggest imorovements?
Mrs. Maier—Once and awhile I would speak Continued on Sixth Page.

ONE MORE TRUST.

The Principal Wood Anid Manufacturers of the Country Form a Combination-What Their Product is and Where They Are Located.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 12.—Representatives of some 35 of the principal wood acid manufacturing firms of the country met at Binghamton, M-day, and organized what in the current phrases of the day may be styled a trust. The organization took the name of the "The United States Acid Manufacturers' Association," and elected John Bayless, President, E. Inderleid, Vice President, and F. J. Bayless, Secretary and

Treasurer. The acid industry has its principal seat in the wooded regions of Delaware, Sullivan and Boone counties, New York, and Wayne and Susquehanna counties, Pennsylvania. There are 60 factories in the district named, and about a dozen in other parts of the country. The value of the total annual oduct of the factories is estimated at \$2, 500,000. Pyroligneous acid and charcoal are the first products of the distillation of wood confined in sealed from retorts and subjected to intense heat. A further process converts the acid into articles of commerce which are known as wood alcohol, sected of lime and apalithe. The most merce which are known as wood alcohol, acetate of lime, and asphtha. The most valuable of these products in the alcohol, which is yielded at the rate of six gallons to the cord of wood. It is an acrid and inferior article, but in the arts and for mechanical manufacturing uses, it supplies a cheap substitute for grain or fruit alcohol.

The plans of the Acid Manufacturers' Associations of the supplies a cheap substitute for grain or fruit alcohol. The plans of the Acid Manufacturers' Association are not fully developed, but it is understood that a concerted and vigorous fight is to be made against any legislation such as was incorporated in the Senate tariff bill of the last session, taking the internal revenue tax off of alcohol used in manufac-

WIRES AND POLES MUST GO. The Western Union Downed by One Judge

in New York. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, April 12.-Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court, decided to-day that the Western Union Telegraph Company must obey the subway commissioners in respect to removing its poles and wires from the streets, but that the company's use of the elevated railroad structure to string its wires on must not be interfered

with.

"It is all right," Mayor Grant said, "and I knew it would be all the time. I said so when the papers were served. When the official notice of the order dissolving the injunction reaches my hand I will issue an order to the Commissioner of Public Works, directing the removal of the poles and wires and electrical conductors on Broadway and in the subway district, except the wires and cables on the Elevated Railroad structure."

"When do you expect to get the papers?"

"When do you expect to get the papers?"
"Judge Wallace, I am told, is in Syracuse, and I may not get them before Monday, but the moment they come I shall be ready with my order. The list is being ready with my order. The list is being made up of the streets, the poles, the wires, and everything that is to come down, and down they shall come as rapidly as can be done with safety. I shall be very glad if we can get them all down before the centennial crowds get here. The work of removal belongs to the Department of Public Works, and the responsibility of seeing that the district is not left in darkness by removal of the electric light poles and wires."

SENATOR BUTAN IN LINE.

Within His Grasp.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. WASHINGTON, April 12 .- A letter reeived here to-day from a prominent politician now in Pennsylvania, who usually knows what he is talking about, states that Hon. J. S. Rutan is sure to get the appointment of Commissioner of Customs. This will bring sadness to several other wellknown Pennsylvanians, who are applicants for this and other positions in the Treasury Department, as so prominent an appointment from the State will make it more difficult from the State will make it more difficult for others to secure good appointments. ExCongressman Bound and Brumm, Hon.
Hugh Young and Hon. Henry C. Johnson, are all candidates for positions in the 
Treasury Department, and none would 
accept anything small, and the appointment of Mr. Rutan would considerably 
resignifies their apprentions. prejudice their aspirations.

is said that Senators Quay and Cam eron insist upon Mr. Rutan's appointment, even at a sacrifice of all the others, but it is probable they could capture at least one other good place in this department. Senstor Quay has not returned from home as yet, but is expected at Chamberlain's this eek. Senator Cameron took a run over to Baltimore to-day, with Mrs. Cameron, so that Pennsylvania office seekers had to fall back on their smaller influences for consultation and comfort.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Twenty-Six Foreign Glass Blowers Arrived nt Boston Bound for Pittsburg.

Boston, April 12 .- Among the passeners on the steamship Iowa from Liverpool to-day were 26 glass blowers who were ticketed through to Pittsburg. When asked if they came here under promise of work they all answered in the negative.

It was evident that the men had all been well posted in the answers they were to give the authorities, who failed to get a single point by which they could make out a case against the men.

WORKING FOR HIS BROTHER.

A Desperate Effort to Secure the Pardon of Anarchist Neebe.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 12,-Louis Neebe, of Chicago, is in this city securing the signatures of members of the General, Assembly to a petition to the pardon of his brother, Oscar W. Neebe, who is serving a 15-year sentence in Joliet for complicity in the noted Haymarket massacre. The peti-tions which he will present to Governor Fifer are unusually strong, being signed by some of the best known lawyers, minis-ters and other public men in the State. ers and other public men in the State.

Among the signers are United States Senator Farwell, Congressman Mason, Mayor Roche and ex-Mayor Harrison. There are over 6,000 signatures in all.

SOME EXPORTS FALLING OFF. Seef and Hog Shipments Not So Large

They Were Last Year. WASHINGTON, April 12.- The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total exports of beef and hog products from the United States during the month of March, 1889, and during the five months march, 1889, and during the live months ended March 31, 1889, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as fol-lows: March, 1889, \$6,125,068; 1868, \$5,323,-

LILLIAN SPENCER, in a bright to

A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH

Achieved by Sir Charles Russell in the Close of His Long Speech.

THE CLIMAX OF HIS ELOQUENCE

Reached as He Concludes, and His Pent-Up Emotions Overcoming Him,

HE SOBS AND WEEPS LIKE A CHILD. Even President Hannon Affected-He Writes the

Orater His Congratulations.

Sir Charles Russell yesterday closed one of the most remarkable arguments of modern times. He spoke almost continuously for six days, and was as elequent at the close as at any time of his speech, which was daily spoken of as a wonderful flight in eloquence. As he sat down his pent-up emotions overcame him, and he wept, sobbing like a child. All around him were deeply affected, even President Hannen being moved to write him his congratulations.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1 LONDON, April 12 .- [Copyright.]-Sir Charles Russell devoted an hour and a half to-day to the condensation and collation of the Times' libels, quoting with crushing effect the Attorney General's language in formulating them, and contrasting them with the pitiful attempts made to substantiate them. At noon the orator commenced a superb peroration, which closed half an hour later in a scene of emotional enthusiasm unparalleled in a British court of justice within the memory of man. Commencing with these singularly apposite lines:

Call him the blackest names; spread calumnies: All art can think and pregnant spite devise; Strike home, gash deep, no lies nor slanders

A wound, though cured, yet leaves behind a Sir Charles reminded the Court that they were trying the history of ten years of revolution in Ireland, partly social, partly po-litical, but while they were sitting in judgment there, the tenants of Ireland were reaping by legal process in courts, legally established, the fruits of that revolution. The government of Ireland was carried on by representatives of a small minority, who held all the positions of executive hower and autilities a state of executive power and authority, a state of things unknown in any other country of the world supposed to possess constitutional privileges.

A MOST THRILLING CONTRAST. Here the fierce denunciation of the castle Here the fierce denunciation of the castle system by Chamberlain before he became a coercionist was skillfully quoted and emmassized by an eloquent contrast between England, where the Executive stood apart from the ordinary administration of the law, and Ireland, where the executive set the law in motion. If there was a gleam of returning health across the face of Ireland, God be thanked, but could this country be healthy which had 20 of its Parliamentary representatives in prison—not liamentary representatives in prison-not for offenses regarded as crimes among men of moral sense, but for deeds which caused them to be regarded with sympathy by a large section of the English, and as heroes and martyrs by the whole Irish race? It was because Parnell and his colleagues had planted in the Irish preset the hope that the anomalous and discontinuous that the symmalous and the symmalous and the symmalous and the symmalous and the symmalous are symmalous as the symmalous and the symmalous and the symmalous are symmalous as the symmalous and the symmalous and the symmalous and the symmalous and the symmalous are symmalous as the symmalous and the symmalous and the symmalous are symmalous as the symmalous and the symmalous are symmalous as the symmalous and the symmalous and the symmalous are symmalous and the symmalous are symmalous as the the symmalous and the symmalous are symmalous as the symmalous as the symmalous breast the hope that the anomalous and dis-

that those men stood at their lordships' bar. Then the orator deeply stirred the audience by a touching picture of the transformation of the Irish peasant serf of 1879, standing trembling with bated breath and whispering humbleness in the presence of landlord, agent and bailiff, in the hollow of whose bands verily lay his earthly fate, and the peasant of to-day, erect as became a free citizen in a free community, although the

career of his liberty was not yet complete. He continued: A GRATEFUL CHANGE. In the dark days before Ireland began to speak in the voice of a united people, secret organization burrowed beneath the surface of society and constituted a great social and political factor in the land. Te-day, thank God for it, the great mass of the people have been won to bending their energies, to placing their hopes upon constitutional means of redress. Then the great mass of the people were possessed with a feeling of despair for past efforts made and unrequited sacrifices; to-day hope is strong, is buoyant in their breasts. Then they looked upon their countrymen in this island with distrust, if not with hate; to-day they are willing to hold out the hand of brotherly friendship, to let bygones be bygones, and to let forever be buried the memories of prosecution and bygone misery. Then, my Lords-perhaps the most hopeful change of all—the people of this country, busied in their own concerns, knew little of Ireland; now they have taken this question to heart, and recognizing the truth that misrule in Ireland means weakness to the empire, they have taken an interest in the solution of this question in recent years which was formerly unknown.

My Lords, I have come to an end. I have spoken not merely as an advocate, I have spoken not merely as an advocate, I have spoken of the land of my birth; but I feel—profoundly feel—that I have been speaking in the best interests of England, of the country where my bears of laborious life have been passed, and whereal have received kindness and considerationand regard which I shall be glad to make an attempt to repay. My Lords, my colleagues and myself have had a responsible duty. We have had to defend not merely the leaders of a nation, but a nation theelf—to defend the leaders of a nation whose hopes it was sought to dash to the ground.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE. society and constituted a great social and po-litical factor in the land. Teday, thank God

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE. This inquiry intended as a curse, has proved a blessing. Designed—prominently designed—to ruin one man, it has been his vindication. In opening this case I said we represented the cused. I now claim leave to say the position are reversed. We are the acquisers. The ac cused are there (pointing scornfully to Mr. Walter and Mr. Macdonald, of the Times), but Walter and Mr. Macdonald, of the Times), but I hope this inquiry, in its present stage and future development, will serve even more than, the yindication of individuals—that it will remove painful misconceptions as to the character, actions, motives and aims of the Irish people; hat it will set earnest minds—and, thank God, there are many earnest and honest minds in this country—thinking for themselves upon this question; that it will remove grievous misconceptions and hasten the day of true union and ofs-real reconciliation between the people of Ireland and the people of Great Britain, and that with the advent of true union and reconciliation there will be dispelled, and tain, and that with the advent of true union and reconciliation there will be dispelled, and dispelled torever, the cloud, the weighty cloud, that has rested on the history of a noble man and dimmed the glory of a mighty empire. Toward the close Russell's voice began to

falter. More than once he had to brush tears from his eyes, and when at length he sank into his seat the nervous strain of six days of almost continuous speaking and the pent-up excitement and emotion of months found vent, and the strong man sobbed like a child. There were many others, men as well as women, who shed tears and were not ashamed of it. Even President Hannen lost his judicial

Even President Hannen lost his judicial balance, and being too much moved to speak, tremblingly wrote on a slip of paper a warm expression of congratulation and admiration, and passed it down to Russell. Then the whole court crowded around the orator, who, half ashamed of the emotion he had shown, hurried away with his wife and daughter, who had the felicity of witnessing his triumph. Mary Anderson in London.

LONDON, April 12.-Miss Mary Ander son has arrived in London. To a reporter to-day she declined to say anything about the newspaper criticiams regarding her health, laughingly remarking: "Do I look like giving up?"

BATTERING RAMS.

Parnell Scores Balfour for Their Use in Evicting the Irish Tenants-The Goverament's Attempt to Secure Evi-

LONDON, April 12 .- In the House of Commons this evening Prof. Stuart (Radical) asked Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary Ireland, whether the circular sent to the Irish police directing them to collate all secret information regarding the doings of members of the National League was designed to aid the London Times. Mr. Balfour replied that he made it a rule neither to own nor to deny the truth of allegations regarding the issue

Mr. Paraell demanded a straightforward answer. The circular, he said, was a fact. If it was intended for Government purposes, Mr. Balfour had nothing to conceal. His refusal to explain implied that there was something to be ashamed of ["Hear, Hear"]. The use made of the circular proved that the Government was not neutral toward the commission investigating the Times' charges. They were the prosecutors behind the Times. Referring to the use of battering rams in enforcing evictions in Donegal, Mr. Parnell protested against such cruelty and barbarity.

Jaws, which put Irish tenants in a more favored and protected position than any people in the world. Evictions were not taking place because tenants could not pay their rent, but because they would not do so. Sir Wm. Verneu Harcourt seemed to prefer that polleemen's heads be battered in to seeing a door broken.

PENSIONS WHILE YOU WAIT.

Granted to the Mother of a Man Drowned in Wheeling Creek.

WASHINGTON, April 12. - Assistant Secretary Bussey to-day rendered an impension decision in the case of Brooks, mother of Isaac B. Brooks, late private Company H, Sixth Ohio Votunteers. While the soldier was bathing in Wheeling creek, near West Virginia, July 5, 1865, he was drowned. The application was rejected upon the ground that the death of the soldier had no

ground that the death of the soldier had no direct connection with his military duty. Assistant Secretary says:

I am of the opinion that the soldier was acting in accordance with, and in furtherance of, the regulations of the service and the orders of his superior officers, requiring him to Keep himself in a cleanly condition, and the season of the year rendered bathing in the creek the most natural reasonable and practical method of complying with his orders. Unless it appears, therefore, that the soldier met his death by drowning under such circumstances, by reason of his own contributory negligence or reckless cenduct, he would, in my opinion, unquestionably be in the line of duty.

There being no avulence of this character

ARMOUR IS INNOCENT.

tion With His Busines CHICAGO, April 12.-Mr. J. F. Quinn, manager for Armour & Co., was intermanager for Armour & Co., was inter-viewed to-day in regard to the allegation in taining \$2,000 to make up the deficiency to Co., through their influence with the Cottonseed Oil Trust, had compelled their new rival, the American Meat Company, to

There is no truth in it so far as this company is concerned. Mr. Armour was in Europe when the stock of the American Meat Company was floated, and I know that he never at pany was floated, and I know that he never at-tempted in any way, directly or indirectly, to force the company-out of the business, nor has any representative of this firm done so. We believe there is room for other meat companies, and have not made and will not make any efforts to stop their coming into the field. We never regarded the American Meat Company, however, as much of a competitor. The reason-for the withdrawal of the subscription books must be sought elsewhere. I know of no reason.

SOUR ON A SYNDICATE.

Twine Monopoly's Prices. PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. EVANSVILLE, IND., April 12 .- The Farmers' Alliance throughout Southern Indiana is making war upon the monopoly prices of binding twine. A tri-County Con vention of Warwick, Spencer and Dubois was held at Boonville to-day and resolutions passed that no member of the alliance would pay more than 12 cents per pound for the twine, and that rather than submit to the combine as now constructed, they would bind wheat in the old-fashioned way, with

straw. district embraces over 6,000 tarmers, and they are all indignant at the twine syndi-

ANOTHER HAYMARKET VICTIM.

Aparchist Bomb Likely to Die. ESPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 CHICAGO, April 10 .- Officer Michael O'Brien was in the third division of policemen who marched into the haymarket on the night the Anarchist bomb was thrown from the alley. A piece of the missile entered O'Brien's breast and lodged so near his heart that it was considered dangerous to probe for it. For two years the brave officer was incapacitated for duty. Last May, however, he was assigned to guard one of the down town bridges. He remained at his post until Monday, when an abscess formed near the piece of metal, and it is now believed that he cannot

survive the heroic operation which is soon to be performed by the three most skillful surgeons in the city. HIPPOLYTE AHEAD AGAIN.

His Forces and an Earthquake Unite Overwhelm Legitime's Army.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, April 12. - The British steamer Delta arrived at this port to-day from Port de Paix, Hayti, with more news about the earthquake at Port de Paix on the 28th. Property worth \$50,000 was destroyed and 25 persons were severely injured. The fighting that took place on the same date between St. Marc and Gonaives the purser of the Delta said, was very heavy. Hippolyte's soldiers seemed to be getting the upper hand all around.

The man-ot-war Galena was at Port de Paix on April 3, the date of the Delta's de-

EAST AND WEST, Beerett Hale's

dence for the Times Case.

of secret circulars.

Mr. Paraell demanded a straightforward

Donegal, Mr. Parnell protested against such crucity and barbarity.

Mr. Balfour ignored the question regarding the secret circular. Regarding the battering rams, he held that it was necessary to use them, as the tenants had built elaborate fort works inside their doors. Sir William Vernon Harcourt described the policy of Mr. Balfour as one of extermination. The Government remedy for suffering tenants was to level the poor people's houses with battering rams.

Mr. Goachen said that the Parnellites were responsible for that. They had substituted warfare between landlord and tenant for friendly relations, based upon recent laws, which put Irish tenants in a more favored and protected position than any peofure the second support of the control of the

There being no evidence of this character, the former decision, rejecting the claim, is reversed, and the pension allowed.

He Would Not Think of Stopping Competi-

close its subscription books and retire. Mr. Quinn said:

Hoosier Farmers Will Not Pay the Bindl

straw.

This action is said to meet the approval of Gibson, Pike and Posey county farmers, who meet to-morrow in convention to pass similar resolutions. The alliance in this

One More of the Officers Struck by th

parture. The war ship Ossipee arrived on the 30th from Gonaives and went the next day to Cape Haytien.

THREE CENTS GETTING FAST.

A Trio of Government cials in Washington Ter APPROPRIATE SMALL FOR

Thousands of Dollars Found Placed ander the Carpets, and

HIDDEN IN INNOCENT FLOWER POTS. An Explanation of the Abundance of Chinese Return

transport Certificates. About 50 indictments have been found against three customs officials in Washington Territory for defrauding the Government and the owners of ships. The aggregate of the stealings will reach a large sum. Over \$12,000 of the stolen money was found in various hiding places, A number of Chinese return certificates are also missing.

One of the accused is wealthy and has

many friends. PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., April 12 .- The United States grand jury has found 25 indictments against Wm. Harved, ex-Special Deputy Collector, 11 against Herbert F. Beecher, ex-Treasury Agent, and 12 against Quincy A. Brooks, for stealing from the Government. Records and accounts have been thoroughly overhauled and presented to the grand jury, for the first time in many years, by Government officials especially sent out from Washington by the department to make personal investigation of the many charges preferred by press and pub-

Last January Leslie Cullom, Acting Collector, and L. L. Lupton, First Auditor of the Department, commenced the investigation. Special Treasury Agent Crowley had previously partially examined the customs accounts and dismissed Harned. The records were examined, going as far back as April. The first thing found was that vessels had been overcharged in entrance and clearance and private receipts issued. CLEVER SWINDLERS.

The Government receipts came out of what was called the "Blue Book," many of the pages being destroyed and white receipts issued instead. By this method vessels were swindled out of small sums, amounting to a few dollars each, which aggregated many thousand dollars per year. In another part of the record was found where a payer was charged in some instances many hundred dollars more than credited.

An incident was sited when the British An incident was cited when the British

An incident was cited went the Pritish steamer Sardony passed. Charged \$920, only \$320 of which was paid to the Government. Another vessel paid \$225 and was credited with \$165. Wa Chong of Seattle paid \$1,825 and was credited with \$1,641. Two thousand "Blue" or Government re-ceipts were found in a mutilated condition, concealed in various parts of the office.

The largest steal discovered was for duties paid on the cargo of the British bark Maderia from Liverpool, last June. Duty to the amount of \$6,038 was paid, and the Government received \$5,044. The records, however the content of the c ever, indicated that no money was paid during the month. One of the consignees, James Griffiths, claimed to have paid Harned the amount. Harned acknowledged

Acting Collector Cullom to make good his EXTENSIVE STEALINGS.

The clerk of the district at Seattle holds receipts for \$1,660, and only \$373 is credited to the Government for the entire month. Harned admits getting the money, but could not account for the same. The master of barkentine Amelia paid a fine of \$100, of which there is nothing to show on the

was found in various parts of the office secreted under the carpets, in flower pots, pigeon holes and other places. Records of the daily receipts during the latter part of Beecher's time are also missing from the office. In addition to the other records up to the time of Harned's dismissal last November, are also gone, making it im-possible to accurately determine the deficits. Brooks is short \$15,000 in addition to illegal fees collected, amounting to another \$15,000. All are specifically charged with extercion, removing public records and falsifying ac-

counts.

There are 38 opium stamps missing, valued at \$5 each, besides a large number of Chinese return certificates, which have become missing since the passage of the Chinese restriction ast. Harned and Beecher will be arrested to-morrow, and placed under \$5,000 bonds. They refuse to make any counts. statements. Brooks is in Washington. Harned is worth \$40,000, and has many

HELP CAME TOO LATE.

Dissipated Woman Bleeds to Death From a Wound Strangely Received. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 BALTIMORE, April 12 .- Mary E. Brown dissipated woman, about 40 years old,

came to her death in a singular manner last

night. She had been drinking heavily, and

warm personal friends on Puget Sound,

a female friend took away the bottle of liquor which she kept in her room. This she soon replaced with another, but con-cealed it in her stocking. Last night, while drunk, she tell against a chair and broke the bottle. A piece entered her leg and out Her friend found her lying on the floor, as she thought, drunk, but when after a time she did not revive, a doctor was called in. He made an examination and found the woman bleeding to death. He staunched

the flow, but help had come too late. IT WAS TECHNICALLY VOID.

But No Serious Trouble is Feared in the Chicago Election Difficulty. CHICAGO, April 12 .- Judge Tuley to-day decided that by the terms of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Hyde Park case, the suburb of Cicero also was annexed to the south and west towns of Chicago, but only so far as the matter of assessments and collections went. Judge Tuley's action is quite generally conceded to indicate that the point that the recent city election is

technically void was well taken. No serious result, however, seems proba-ble. Lawyer Root, who incidentally raised the city election question, said this evening that, having attained his object of keeping the Cicero trustees in office, he would now

tet the agitation drop. BEAVER'S NOSE WAS PULLED.

The Witnesses in the Armes Court Martini Agree on That Point. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. WASHINGTON, April 12 .- A number of

ritnesses were examined to-day in the Captain Armes court martial case, the testimony being that Armes pulled Governor Beaver's nose, and that the Captain had been removed from the inaugural procession at General Hastings' orders.

20 PAGES. To morrow's issue of THE